	Page 1
1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3	Case No. 18-23538-rdd
4	x
5	In the Matter of:
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7	SEARS HOLDINGS CORPORATION, et al.,
8	
9	Debtors.
10	x
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12	United States Bankruptcy Court
13	300 Quarropas Street, Room 248
14	White Plains, NY 10601
15	
16	March 25, 2022
17	10:11 a.m.
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20	
21	BEFORE:
22	HON ROBERT D. DRAIN
23	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
24	
25	ECRO: JUSTIN WALKER

Page 2 1 HEARING re Notice of Hearing on Transform Holdco LLC's 2 Motion to Enforce the Order (I) Authorizing Assumption and Assignment of Lease With MOAC Holdings LLC and (II) Granting 3 Related Relief (related document(s) 10348, 10358) filed by 4 Rachel Ehrlich Albanese on behalf of Transform Holdco LLC. 5 6 (ECF #10359) 7 8 HEARING re Motion to Compel / Motion to Enforce the Order 9 (I) Authorizing Assumption and Assignment of Lease with MOAC 10 Mall Holdings LLC and (II) Granting Related Relief filed by 11 Richard A. Chesley on behalf of Transform Holdco LLC (ECF 12 #10194) 13 14 HEARING re Transcript regarding Hearing Held on 02/24/2022 15 At 10:05 AM RE: Notice Of Presentment Of Order Authorizing 16 Certain Distributions.; Letter / Notice Of Limited Remand.; 17 Notice Of Hearing On Scheduling Order For Transform Holdco 18 LLC's Motion To Enforce The Order (I) Authorizing Assumption 19 And Assignment Of Lease With MOAC Mall Holdings LLC And (II) 20 Granting Related Relief.; Etc. Remote electronic access to 21 the transcript is restricted until 5/31/2022. (ECF #10337) 22 23 24 25

Page 3 HEARING re Objection to Motion to Enforce the Order (I) Authorizing Assumption and Assignment of Lease with MOAC Mall Holdings LLC and (II) Granting Related Relief (related document(s)10194) filed by Gregory S. Otsuka on behalf of MOAC Mall Holding LLC. (ECF #10230) HEARING re Reply to Motion - Reply in Support of Motion to Enforce the Order (I) Authorizing Assumption and Assignment of Lease with MOAC Mall Holdings LLC and (II) Granting Related Relief (related document(s) 10194) filed by Richard A. Chesley on behalf of Transform Holdco LLC. (ECF #10233) HEARING re Objection of MOAC Mall Holdings LLC to Subject Matter Jurisdiction with Respect to Transform Holdco LLC's Motion to Enforce the Order Authorizing Assumption and Assignment of Lease with MOAC Mall Holdings LLC (related document(s)10194) filed by Gregg M. Galardi on behalf of MOAC Mall Holdings LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A -Proposed Form of Order # 2 Exhibit B - District Court Appeal Dismissal Order # 3 Exhibit C - Transforms Motion to Toll Deadline (2nd Cir) # 4 Exhibit D - Second Circuits Order Tolling Deadline # 5 Exhibit E - Second Circuit Summary Order Affirming Dismissal # 6 Exhibit F - Second Circuit Order Granting Stay # 7 Exhibit G - January 20, 2022 Hearing

Transcript # 8 Exhibit H - Transforms Motion Requesting

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Page 4 1 Clarification (2nd Cir) # 9 Exhibit I - MOAC Limited 2 Opposition to Transform's Motion Requesting Clarification # 10 Exhibit J - Second Circuit Remand Order # 11 Exhibit K -3 February 24, 2022 Hearing Transcript) (ECF #10348) 4 5 6 HEARING re Affidavit of Service of Nova A. Alindogan 7 (related document(s)10348) Filed by Gregg M. Galardi on 8 behalf of MOAC Mall Holdings LLC. (ECF #10349) 9 10 HEARING re Reply to Motion - Reply in Support of Motion to 11 Enforce the Order (I) Authorizing Assumption and Assignment of Lease with MOAC Mall Holdings LLC and (II) Granting 12 Related Relief (related documents) 10194) filed by Richard A. 13 Chesley on behalf of Transform Holdco LLC. (ECF #10358) 14 15 16 HEARING re Response / (Corrected) Reply in Support of 17 Objection of MOAC Mall Holdings LLC to Subject Matter Jurisdiction with Respect to Transform Holdco LLC's Motion 18 19 to Enforce the Order Authorizing Assumption and Assignment 20 of Lease with MOAC Mall Holdings LLC (related 21 document(s)10194, 10348) filed by Gregg M. Galardi on behalf 22 of MOAC Mall Holdings LLC. (ECF #10366) 23 24 25

Page 5 HEARING re Response / Reply in Support of Objection of MOAC Mall Holdings LLC to Subject Matter Jurisdiction with Respect to Transform Holdco LLC's Motion to Enforce the Order Authorizing Assumption and Assignment of Lease with MOAC Mall Holdings LLC (related document(s) 10194, 10348) filed by Gregg M. Galardi on behalf of MOAC Mall Holdings LLC. (ECF #10365) Transcribed by: Sonya Ledanski Hyde

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Page 6
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Pg 7 of 39 Page 7 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE COURT: Okay, good morning. We're here in In 3 re Sears Holdings Corporation. There's really only one matter before the Court today, although there are many 4 5 aspects of that matter listed on the calendar. 6 This hearing is being held remotely by Zoom, 7 unless someone doesn't have access to a screen, in which 8 case, they're appearing by phone. 9 Why don't I take the parties' appearances first. 10 MS. ALBANESE: Good morning, Your Honor. Rachel 11 Ehrlich Albanese of DLA Piper on behalf of Transform. 12 THE COURT: Good morning. 13 MR. GALARDI: Good morning, Your Honor. Gregg 14 Galardi on behalf of Mall of America, and I also have Andrew 15 Devore in case -- I am in an airport and I get cut off, 16 Andrew will follow me. 17 THE COURT: Okay, very well. 18 MR. DiDONATO: Good morning, Your Honor. Phil 19 DiDonato, Weil, Gotshal & Manges, for the Debtors. 20 THE COURT: Okay, good morning. 21 All right. We're here in the most recent step in 22 a dispute between Transform Holdco and Mall of America Co., 23 which I may sometimes refer to as MOAC, that originated in 2019 when MOAC objected to the assumption and assignment of 24

a long-term ground lease of substantial space in the Mall of

America in Minnesota by the Debtor Sears to Transform Holdco.

The Court held a hearing on that objection on August 23, 2019, and after that hearing entered an order authorizing the assumption and assignment of the Mall of America lease to Transform on the terms and conditions of that order, which is dated September 5, 2019.

There has been a long and unexpectedly convoluted appellate history following the entry of that order culminating -- and I just want to confirm this, Mr. Galardi, insofar at least a petition for certiorari by MOAC to the Supreme Court.

MR. GALARDI: Correct, Your Honor. That was filed on March 17th of this year.

THE COURT: Okay, very well. Particularly relevant to the dispute before me today is a provision of the assumption and assignment order, the September 5, 2019 order. In Paragraph 17 of that order, which states, "Solely in connection with the designated lease and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Paragraph 13 or 16 hereinafter, upon the entry of this order, the buyer will operate in compliance with the designated lease, including but not limited to the uses section of the designated lease and the amended and restated reciprocal easement and operating agreement Mall of America, Burlington, Minnesota dated May

30, 1991 between Sears Roebuck & Co., Mall of America Co., Nordstrom, Inc., and Macy's California."

Now here's the key sentence in that paragraph,
"Notwithstanding the foregoing, the buyer must initially
sublet a portion of the premises for the designated lease
within two years on the condition that the counterparty to
the designated lease does not improperly interfere with the
buyers' attempt to sublet the premises for the designated
lease."

As it's clear to me from my review of the transcript of the August 23, 2019 hearing in which I considered the motion to assume and assign and this particular lease and MOAC's objection to it, that two-year limitation, which does not appear in the lease itself, was imposed by me as a condition of adequate assurance of future performance in light of the remaining length of the lease -- approximately 70 years -- and Transform's acknowledgement that it itself would not be operating in the space.

I was concerned that it would not be equitable or consistent with Section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code for an assignee like Transform to have the right simply to keep the space empty during such a long period to the detriment of the lessor, so I imposed what I believed at the time would be a reasonable limitation on Transform's professed statement that it believed it would be able to obtain a new

tenant within a reasonable time, or at least for a portion of the premises within a reasonable time. And I concluded then that two years would be a reasonable time as long as, as stated in Paragraph 17 of the order, the landlord does not improperly interfere with the attempt to sublet the premises by Transform.

Because of twists and turns in the appellate process, there was a substantial risk that that two-year period would run before there would be a final order in respect of the assumption and assignment. Because of that risk, the Second Circuit entered an order granting Transform's motion tolling the deadline to sublet, "for an additional 60 days after this Court, i.e. the Second Circuit, enters its decision regarding the appeal."

The Court did enter its decision affirming the District Court's decision under Section 363(m) of the Bankruptcy Code upholding the assumption and assignment. And in the meantime, Transform, it is agreed, had found a prospective subtenant, but the lease agreement with the subtenant included a condition that there not be pending litigation over the assignment of the lease.

And MOAC expressed its intention, now fulfilled, to seek certiorari of the Second Circuit's ruling on the merits of the appeal to the Supreme Court. That resulted in three things.

First, Transform made a motion before this Court for a determination as to Paragraph 17 and the conforming nature of the proposed sublease under the assumed and assigned lease with MOAC.

Secondly, MOAC moved in the Second Circuit for a stay of the issuance of the Court's mandate pending the filing disposition of a petition for writ of certiorari, a motion that ultimately was granted by the Circuit.

The Court, that is this Court, heard Transform's motion, which was opposed by MOAC, in January of this year.

MOAC's opposition was primarily based upon its assertion that in light of the pending appeal where the mandate had not been issued, the Court was divested of jurisdiction over Transform's motion invoking Bankruptcy Rule 8008 and focusing on the most pressing issue and I think the issue that prompted Transform's motion ultimately, the two-year deadline, and the potential that the Circuit's 60-day tolling stay would expire in the light of the cert petition.

I gave an indicative ruling in which I stated that I believed that my order clearly did not contemplate the convoluted and lengthy appellate process but was focused on the requirement as an aspect of adequate assurance of future performance, under Section 365 that is, that Transform sublet at least a portion of the premises within a reasonable time and stated that that would be my ruling and

that, at least to the proposed subtenancy agreement, that would seem to me to be a reasonable time.

The Circuit, when apprised of the indicative ruling as Rule 8008 requires, which it was apprised of in the context of a motion by Transform to either issue its own stay or tolling of the running of the 60-day deadline or, in the alternative, a remand on the issue of the two-year deadline and my ability to actually issue a ruling consistent with the indicative ruling, issued an order on February 16 -- well, I'm sorry, the certified copy was issued on February 16, and the order was issued earlier -issued an order that states that pursuant to Federal Rules of Appellate Procedures 6 and 12.1, this Court remands to the Bankruptcy Court for the limited purpose of ruling on the issue of the two-year deadline. The deadline contained in the August 17, 2021 order, that is the 60-day deadline, is tolled until the Bankruptcy Court's resolution of this issue. The Court otherwise retains jurisdiction over this appeal.

Thereafter, in connection with that remand,

Transform proposed a scheduling order in which it

contemplated the Court's determination not only of how

Paragraph 17 and its two-year period should be interpreted

in light of the Court's indicative ruling and the remand,

but also issues pertaining to Transform's compliance with

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the lease as per the proposed sublease agreement and/or MOAC's non-compliance with it and hinderance of entry into the sublease agreement in an improper way.

In response, MOAC, which had previously just raised the divestiture doctrine as an objection to the Court's jurisdiction, for the first time objected to the Court's subject matter jurisdiction over those issues as well as because of an asserted lack of subject matter jurisdiction, the Court's in personam jurisdiction over MOAC.

We held a hearing on the objection to the proposed pretrial order on February 24, 2022, in which I noted the two issues that the proposed pretrial order sought the Court to determine, namely whether there are any limitations under the lease with respect to this proposed subtenant and whether the right of first offer in Article 6 of the lease has been properly exercised or not by MOAC.

The original motion also sought a determination of whether the so-called litigation contingency in the proposed sublease that there not be any pending litigation has been satisfied but Transform acknowledged that given the pendency of the appellate process with the request for certiorari or the petition for certiorari, that issue would not be decidable by the Court at this time.

I noted at the February 22 hearing that -- I'm

sorry -- February 24, 2022 hearing that Transform's reply to MOAC's objection, and in particular its jurisdictional objections, really didn't delve into those objections, but simply assumed from remarks that I had made during the January hearing that I'd already ruled that I had jurisdiction.

I made it clear at the February 24 hearing that that was not the case, that the jurisdictional issues raised by MOAC were serious ones that needed to be addressed and that there should be additional submissions on them, as well as if the parties couldn't agree on the form of proposed order in light of my indicative ruling, submissions addressing that proposed order. And again, that was, I think, the focus of the remand.

So that's about a 15-minute explanation of where we are today. I have received an initial pleading by counsel for MOAC on the jurisdictional points that it actually had previously raised, but that are raised again in that pleading dated August 9. I have Transform's response to that pleading, and I have MOAC's response.

I actually want to start with the second issue that I said we would be dealing with today when we discussed this on February 24, which is the two parties' respective versions of the proposed order. They're quite different.

The proposed order that Transform would seek would

state in its first decretal paragraph, "Transform has initially sublet a portion of the premises for a designated lease within two years, thereby satisfying the two-year sublease deadline set forth in Paragraph 17 of the assignment order."

The proposed order attached to MOAC's reply dated March 23 states in the first decretal paragraph, "By agreement of MOAC, the adequate assurance sublet deadline, which is the Paragraph 17 deadline, contained in the final sentence of Paragraph 17 of the assignment order shall not apply to the proposed sublease."

Paragraph 2 states the adequate assurance sublet deadline is hereby amended and clarified and superseded in its entirety as follows. "In the event that the proposed sublease as defined in this order is not consummated, the buyer must initially sublet a portion of the premises for the designated sublease within a reasonable time following the conclusion of MOAC's appeals of the assignment order on the condition that the counterparty to the designated lease does not improperly interfere with the buyer's attempt to sublet the premises for the designated lease."

It then goes on to say, "All parties rights are reserved regarding such reasonable time period following the conclusion of such appeals, which period shall not exceed two years following the conclusion of such appeals." This

Pg 16 of 39 Page 16 1 Court will determine what a reasonable time period is for 2 the foregoing requirement based on the facts and 3 circumstances at that time and upon appropriate motion by 4 either party in the event that the proposed sublease, that 5 is the currently proposed sublease, is not consummated. 6 So I want to get that out on the table. I want to 7 make sure that the parties are still proposing those two 8 alternative versions. There's been no further developments 9 on them. 10 MS. ALBANESE: That is correct, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MR. GALARDI: That's correct. 13 THE COURT: Okay, all right. So I think then 14 knowing what each side thinks the proposed order should be 15 on remand, I will turn to the jurisdictional issues. And 16 again, I've read the parties' pleadings, which I think lay 17 them out clearly and thoroughly, have I think pretty clear 18 views on the outcome here in light of those pleadings, but 19 I'm happy to hear brief oral argument if either of you wants to do that. 20 21 I think we're ultimately here on the 22 jurisdictional issues raised by MOAC, but the party 23 asserting jurisdiction has the burden of proof, so I think I

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should hear from Transform first.

happy to make a brief statement on the jurisdictional claim.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. ALBANESE: Thanks. As Your Honor noted at the outset, we're here today in the Second Circuit's (indiscernible) for the limited purpose of ruling on the issue of the two-year deadline.

That deadline arises in Paragraph 17 of the assignment order, which provides that Transform must initially sublet a portion of the premises by the designated lease within two years. Because that deadline is a creature of Your Honor's order and it's not found elsewhere in the designated lease or the lease documents, it's clear that Your Honor has subject matter jurisdiction over the issue of the two-year deadline and then (sound glitch) personal jurisdiction over MOAC.

And I think that's all that Transform would say on the topic, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I guess, I mean, I have two basic issues with that assertion. The first is that the aspect of my order over which I would have jurisdiction, and I think there's no doubt about that and I don't think MOAC disputes that I have jurisdiction to interpret and enforce that order, MOAC contends is now not an issue, i.e. it has agreed that as for the designated sublease or the proposed sublease.

The applicable provision of the order, namely that buyer must initially sublet a portion of the premises for the designated lease within two years on the condition that the counterparty of the designated lease does not improperly interfere with buyer's attempt to sublet the premises for the designated lease, is no longer an issue because that two-year deadline doesn't apply to the sublease.

And furthermore, consistent with my indicative ruling, the proposed order proposed by MOAC would leave open for another day if the currently proposed sublease falls through for some reasons, the Court's determination of what would be a reasonable time to sublease in light of all of the facts, and I would add consistent with the Court's remarks about the purpose of this provision at the original hearing in 2019 and in its indicative ruling.

So MOAC argues with I think some cogency that I'm not being asked to interpret my order anymore. I'm instead being asked to interpret the lease, which is a lease that's in effect between the two non-debtor parties for which the Debtors already received its consideration, so it doesn't have a conceivable effect on the estate. It's also post-confirmation, so there has to be a close nexus at least for related to jurisdiction. It doesn't really arise in the bankruptcy case because it doesn't pertain to any issue that was necessary in the bankruptcy case itself.

And finally, and this is the second point, the finding that I'm being asked to make in the proposed order from Transform is one I simply can't make, which is that the litigation contingency has been met. I mean, I think Transform actually conceded that earlier. So to me, I don't think that proposed order works, separate and apart from the jurisdictional point.

I suppose if all of these issues were alive today

I suppose if all of these issues were alive today and you were contending that MOAC was trying to catch Transform in the two-year deadline by raising them improperly, i.e. improperly saying that the sublease couldn't be entered into, I might have jurisdiction, but it's not doing that in the context of the two-year deadline. And so, to me, that doesn't -- because it's waived the two-year deadline and offered up an order as to any other subtenant that would put off that issue for a Court's determination of reasonableness.

So I'm just going to throw all that out to you because I think that's what I need you to address.

MS. ALBANESE: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

I think it's important to note that they haven't given up on the two-year issue. They waived it as to this subtenant, but they haven't said that it's satisfied. And what we're talking about is --

THE COURT: But I don't understand that. They

have said it's satisfied. They've said that they won't assert that two-year provision as to this subtenant.

MS. ALBANESE: Only as to this subtenant. And so, the order that they're proposing would actually modify Your Honor's assignment order. And, you know, from Transform's perspective, that keeps the issue open. They want a second bite at the apple of adequate assurance of future performance when we've already complied with the plain terms of Your Honor's assignment order.

The assignment order is --

THE COURT: It's two different things, so I want to separate them. First, they're just, I think as to the reasonableness point, they're proposing, and it is actually consistent with my indicative ruling that as to other situations that might arise in the future with other prospective subtenants, the Court is guided by the ultimate purpose of that two-year limitation, which is one that ultimately comes down to what's a reasonable time for Transform to have found a new tenant without improper interference, so I'm not bothered by them offering that up.

It seems to me that's consistent with the purpose that I proposed that two-year limitation in the first place.

MS. ALBANESE: And that's exactly like --

THE COURT: And on the second point on the jurisdictional point, I guess I just don't -- I don't see

how -- it's not a jurisdiction, it's a fact point. I don't see how I can say that all of the conditions of that original Paragraph 17 have been met. I don't see how I can do that.

MS. ALBANESE: It's not all of the conditions that that original Paragraph 17. We're here on the two-year limitation and that's what we're saying to be addressed.

THE COURT: I understand that. But again, that provides that buyer must initially sublet a portion of the premises within two years. So you're asking me to rule that buyer has actually sublet a portion of the premises within two years.

MS. ALBANESE: Your Honor, that's exactly -
THE COURT: I have a sublease that is subject to

conditions.

MS. ALBANESE: But, Your Honor, the assignment order does not say must initially sublet a portion of the designated premises within two years without contingencies. Transform did exactly what it needed to do to address the concerns that Your Honor mentioned by initially subletting, entering into, a signed and valid and binding sublease for a portion of the premises with the subtenant, exactly as Paragraph 17 requires. The assignment order, as I said, doesn't specify a contingency-free sublease, and that would actually be impossible under the circumstances given the

pending appeal.

So it's also worth nothing that I'm sure MOAC knows, contingencies are common in commercial leases, and that's what we have here. We have a sublease that has some contingencies given the pending appeal. But we've done what we needed to do under the plain text of Paragraph 17.

THE COURT: But let's just leave it at that then, okay? Let's assume that's the case. If that's the case, then that argument is premised upon those contingencies still being open, right, so I wouldn't have jurisdiction to consider those contingencies, right, because Paragraph 17 has been satisfied.

But you're asking me actually to then go a step further and decide whether those contingencies have occurred or not, right?

MS. ALBANESE: We are not pursuing the master lease compliance issues as I think MOAC refers to them. We're here just to talk about have we met that two-year deadline and not --

THE COURT: All right. I guess that's fair.

There wasn't -- I don't think there was a specific statement in Transform's response that said we're not asking you to determine the compliance issues or the right of first refusal issues. And I think that's how -- and I think you're right. I read MOAC's reply to say that you're not

Page 23 looking for that anymore. But I had assumed that Paragraph 1 in Transform's proposed order was actually seeking a detrmination that that sublease was effective. MS. ALBANESE: It's not a back door approval of the master lease compliance issues that we were proposing. THE COURT: So basically if I entered your order, there would be nothing more for me to do. MS. ALBANESE: Correct. THE COURT: Okay. All right. MS. ALBANESE: And I think that's an important point, Your Honor. Okay. I appreciate that point, and I THE COURT: quess a lightbulb just went off in my head that was just sort of dimly flickering until then. MS. ALBANESE: That's what every lawyer wants to hear. THE COURT: All right. So let me ask you, Mr. Galardi, what's the problem with doing that as long as it's clear and we can make it clear that my entering that order with that paragraph in it doesn't affect any determination on the so-called compliance issues, i.e. whether this is an authorized subtenant and whether the right of first offer was properly exercised. MR. GALARDI: Because it's just --THE COURT: That would be left for, you know, a

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court with non-bankruptcy jurisdiction to decide.

MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, it's exactly what I think Your Honor said: there is no fact to support it. That particular proposed sublease has a condition that is not satisfied. Now while there may be other --

THE COURT: But they entered into it. I mean --

MR. GALARDI: But take, for example, entering into a sublease that says, well, we'll sublease; they did it within two years. They entered into a sublease and the subtenants says that's great, but I'm going to start the lease year 69. This provision was not intended to simply say execute a sublease with any conditions.

THE COURT: All right, but that's not what's before me. I mean, this proposed sublease isn't playing games with the occupancy of the property. You know, it's not like they're flipping it to another Transform, which, you know, would be using the same type of we'll leave a dark leverage that --

MR. GALARDI: Again, Your Honor, I think this is why we waived the condition, as opposed to prefer that language. Now I understand Ms. Albanese has now clarified it. But when you waive a condition, we're not enforcing that they didn't do something in two years, but to say they satisfied that condition with a contingency that is for Your Honor to rule as a matter of fact today didn't --

THE COURT: No. I'm not going to rule on anything. They just signed -- they entered into the sublease.

MR. GALARDI: But, again, going back to your order, Your Honor, it says on the condition that it had to be within two years. If Your Honor is reading your order, to initially sublease means to initially enter into a sublease, as opposed to actually add a sublease of the premises, I understand it. But I read that to be they actually have a sublessor in the premises or a portion of the premises as of within that two-year period.

They don't have that, they can't have it, and the tenant will not take that -- will not be in that premises within the two-year period. Well, we're willing to waive that, but that is what I think Your Honor's order says. They had to sublet it, actually sublet it, not enter into a sublease. And you're actually saying they have a lease, they've done it, they've satisfied that condition.

THE COURT: Okay, so I have a proposal for both of you. And I guess I understand your point, Mr. Galardi, but it seems that if we went with MOAC's proposed order, which would have the waiver in Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 with respect to the reasonable time point. One factor that should be taken into account is the bona fides or not of the designated lease as to reasonableness.

MS. ALBANESE: Your Honor, I think going back to the MOAC order doesn't make sense because, as Your Honor recognized, we have entered into a signed and binding sublease.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, but it's binding with conditions. I am reluctant to get -- I mean, since you don't want me to determine the -- and I don't think I can given the waiver point, whether those conditions are bona fide or not, that's a back way -- it's a back door way of deciding those conditions.

So I think the proper thing to do would be to preserve fully in the order the point you're making, Ms.

Albanese, which is this lease may be perfectly -- this current sublease may, in fact, satisfy Paragraph 17. It didn't have to be waived. MOAC was giving you ice in winter and, therefore, almost by definition, any future sublease, you know, would be reasonable if it's entered into within a reasonable time -- you know, if it's in light of the arguable compliance with Paragraph 17 now.

But to ask me to decide the -- but, see, you're not asking me to decide the compliance issues.

MS. ALBANESE: No, it's just the narrow question.

It's just the narrow question of was there an initial sublease within the two-year period, and the answer is yes.

And so, everything else is not on --

Page 27 1 THE COURT: But I think to answer that question, I 2 would have to delve into whether the sublease is, you know, bona fide, is it real, does it create a --3 MS. ALBANESE: Yes. 4 5 THE COURT: -- series of or any conditions that 6 just never would be granted, in essence, you know, is 7 entered into by Transform just to create optionality, you know. Those are all, I think, fair points for MOAC to 8 9 raise. I read the sublease months ago now and, frankly, it 10 didn't seem to be that type of agreement, but that's not 11 dealt with me, and the parties aren't proposing to deal with 12 that by me. 13 MS. ALBANESE: I think that's all -- I'm sorry, go 14 ahead. 15 THE COURT: I think what you're saying is I should 16 define the term, enter into a sublease. I'm sorry, let me--17 MS. ALBANESE: Initially sublet. 18 THE COURT: Initially sublet to mean enter into a 19 sublease or it could mean initially start an actual lease. 20 And I don't think -- to me, I understand your argument and I 21 agree with it, that it doesn't mean actually, you know, 22 start the lease so that the keys are turned over, possession 23 is granted, et cetera. 24 On the other hand, I agree with Mr. Galardi that 25 if you just read it to mean enter into a sublease, that's

too broad because that could be a sham lease; it could be subject to conditions that everyone knows could not be satisfied.

So I think that the proper result here would be to defer on that issue for a later date if it ever arises, which is whether the entry into the designated lease, just the entry into it, satisfies Paragraph 17 or, alternatively, there's an argument to be made that such a lease -- that lease in particular rather was not one that would be, you know, a bona fide transaction.

So I think the language in the MOAC order

Paragraph 1 should stand, and Paragraph 2 should be revised

to reflect that that issue is a gloss in which the Court

would be determining reasonableness for any future lease if

the designated lease is not actually one that the parties to

that lease actually enter into and perform.

MS. ALBANESE: Your Honor, what MOAC's order is doing, and by convincing you that you meant something more than I think the parties believe that you meant when you came up with the adequate assurance of future performance requirement, is getting themselves a free auction without a bond to potentially deprive Transform of the designated lease after it will have prevailed all the way up to the Supreme Court.

THE COURT: Well, no, because -- first of all, as

far as the designated lease is concerned, that's not true because they're saying that they're not applying the two-year period to the designated lease.

MS. ALBANESE: Well, they say they're reserving on the issue of the validity of the subtenant.

THE COURT: Well, yes, but not as to the two-year period.

MS. ALBANESE: Right. But now they're saying that they're going to have an additional two-year period when the purpose of the initial sublet provision was to ensure that Transform didn't sit on its hands. So we've done we need --

THE COURT: But, look, I've said this again, but
I'll use that language. It may well be that Transform
didn't sit on its hands, that it entered into a bona fide
sublease and the provision Paragraph 17 was therefore
complied with.

On the other hand, it is certainly conceivable to me that there is a condition in that lease, which I have not studied and which the parties have not really briefed because these other issues came up, that means that the lease is really illusory and it was just meant to satisfy this provision, so that in the future, Transform could do whatever it wants with the property, including leave it vacant for the next 60 years.

No one has asked me to rule on that issue, and I

think it's proper that that issue be reserved in Paragraph 2 of the order in the event that the designated lease doesn't go effective. The designated lease could go effective four years from now, and it doesn't matter because they've waived the two-year condition. If it doesn't go effective four years from now, you can argue to me that it was a valid lease and there really was no -- nothing illusory about it. Transform had done everything that it could do; it wasn't sitting on its hands.

And the new lease it's entering into is the same way, so it's reasonable. And, of course, it won't be to me, it'll be to some other bankruptcy judge, but that's why I think the order needs to make it clear that your argument that the designated lease complied with the two-year provision is a key element of any future determination as to whether the new lease in Paragraph 2 is within a reasonable time.

I think that's a fair resolution to this and it doesn't -- and it's consistent with the parties not now neither of them asking me to determine the bona fides of the sublease.

MS. ALBANESE: I have some concern, Your Honor, with leaving open the question of a reasonable time, because I think the Court can decide today that two years continues to be a reasonable time to replace a subtenant if Transform

Page 31 1 loses the current subtenant due to MOAC's proceedings. You 2 know, it's impossible to say what the market will look like and what obstacles Transform will face. 3 4 THE COURT: I mean, I'm looking at this language 5 again. 6 MS. ALBANESE: Yeah. It's just got reasonableness 7 all over the place. 8 THE COURT: Let me look at it. 9 MS. ALBANESE: Okay. 10 THE COURT: I thought I had it here. So you're 11 focusing on the which period shall not exceed two years. 12 MS. ALBANESE: Yeah. Given the parties' history, 13 Your Honor, the language in this order basically guarantees 14 that the parties will be back here arguing about whether 200 15 or 500 or 730 days is a reasonable subsequent sublease 16 period. And as Your Honor noted, it won't be you who is 17 hearing it and dealing with that, but that is definitely 18 going to be a dispute that the parties have to face, so 19 better to prep that out and say that it's two years now. 20 Transform has been nothing but diligent and will 21 continue to be diligent, but there's no reason to deprive 22 them of the time in which they previously had to find a subtenant which, as we've said, we've done. 23 24 MR. GALARDI: Your Honor, if I may just briefly. 25 One, as Your Honor I think acknowledged before, they have

been marketing it, they still are marketing it, and they still are marketing it because they know that there is this litigation contingency.

Our concern is to just simply automatically add another two years when that was as a result of some statement made on the record. And I do think we should have a standard of reasonable, and if there is a concern during a time period, they can certainly come back. This is for our protection. Two years is likely to pass, and we would like to be able to say no greater than two years but a reasonable period, leaving it to the facts and circumstances, and again, as long as we do not interfere.

THE COURT: Okay. So this is how I'm going to deal with the order, and it would use the form proposed by MOAC keeping Paragraph 1. And as far as Paragraph 2 is concerned, picking up with the second sentence, I would say, all parties rights are reserved regarding such reasonable time period following the conclusion of such appeals, which period shall not exceed two years following the conclusion of such appeals on the condition that -- you know, on the foregoing condition, i.e. the non-interference condition, provided that the subletting within one year is reasonable, and such interpretation of reasonableness for the period between one year and two years shall be made in the light of the purpose of the two-year limitation in Paragraph 17 of

the assumption and assignment order as construed by the Court in its indicative ruling, and in the light of the Court's assessment of the bona fides of the designated lease -- I guess you defined as the proposed sublease -- of the proposed sublease and whether Transform's entry into it already satisfied Paragraph 17.

You could probably wordsmith that a little better, but that's the idea.

So Ms. Albanese's argument is not only fully preserved but it's actually front and center, as well as the purpose of the time limit as originally provided with some parameters around it. And I'm doing that because it really is the timing issue that, as I said in the transcript for the February 24 hearing, the jurisdictional hook for Bankruptcy Court jurisdiction here.

I believe given the nature of this dispute, which is between two non-debtors in respect of an already assumed and assigned lease, the only basis for jurisdiction would be a request to interpret and enforce my order, and that comes down to the temporal provision in Paragraph 17.

The parties I think have come to the point where that temporal provision is appropriately construed and construed and consistent with the remand because that's also a limitation on my jurisdiction. I can't go beyond the remand, which was really the deal with my indicative ruling,

which again, dealt with two points: first, the designated lease or the specified lease, as it's defined in the MOAC form of order and, second, what happens if, for some reason, that lease falls through, and not a determination of the bona fides or the conditions to that lease, that designated lease.

So that distinguishes this case once the temporal issue is dealt with from Traveler's Indemnity Company v.

Bailey, 552 U.S. 137, 151 (2009), In re Petrie Retail, Inc.

304 F.3d 223 (2d Cir. 2002). Judge Gerber's lengthy

discussion of subject matter jurisdiction in In re Motors

Liquidation Co., 514 B.R. 377, 379 \*8 (Bank. S.D.N.Y.

2014), affirmed A29 F.3 135 (2d Cir. 2016), and also his

discussion in In re. Ames Department Stores, Inc., 317 B.R.

260 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2004). In those orders, the Court was construing a previous ruling.

Here, the only previous ruling I'm even construing is that temporal limitation in Paragraph 17, which this order would do. And once that is done, I don't believe I have arising in jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. 1334. The dispute would have existence outside of the bankruptcy in that it's a lease dispute, not a dispute over the meaning of my order.

You can read the formulation of arising in jurisdiction in Baker v. Simpson, 613 F.3d 346, 351 (2d Cir.

2010), and other cases as creating a but for the bankruptcy, there wouldn't be this dispute. But I don't think that's the right way to take it because obviously things happen in a bankruptcy like a sale, and yet, it's well recognized that disputes that arise because a sale occurred, i.e. between the new owner and somebody, could arguably be but for the bankruptcy because the new owner wouldn't have owned the property but for it, but that's not enough.

I appreciate I don't think the Second Circuit has ruled as explicitly as the First Circuit on this, but I would follow the discussion in Gupta v. Quincy Medical Center, 858 F.3d 657, 663-65 on this (1st Cir. 2017), that this dispute would arise only in the context of a bankruptcy. So, for example, if the parties had reserved for a future day determination of cure, that would -- well, it would probably arising under as well, but that would be arising in, for example.

While this Supreme Court and the Circuit's definition of related to jurisdiction is quite broad, the conceivable effect test laid out in Celotex Corp v. Edwards, 514 US 300, 308 \*6 (1995) and by the Circuit in SPV Osus Ltd v. UBS AG, 882 F.3d 333, 340-342 (2nd Cir. 2018).

Here, the sale has already happened, and no one has really expressed to me how this dispute has a conceivable effect on the estate. Moreover, it's a post-

confirmation dispute, and it's clear that the Bankruptcy

Court's jurisdiction is narrowed at that point unless it's

interpreting its own order.

The Circuit reserved whether the requirement of a close nexus to the plan or integral provisions of documents integral to the plan applies to core proceedings, as opposed to just related proceedings. But at best, this would be just a related to proceeding and not a core proceeding. So post-confirmation, I don't see a basis for jurisdiction on a subject matter basis, given the order proposed by MOAC and as modified by as set forth herein.

I saw, and maybe I should get his agreement to this, that those modifications are acceptable to Mr.

Galardi. I saw you nodding your head, but are those modifications acceptable?

MR. GALARDI: Yes, Your Honor, they are acceptable.

THE COURT: Okay. And as far as the postconfirmation jurisdiction point, see Vanguard Products Corp.
v. Citrin (In re Indicon, Inc.), 645 F.App'x 39 \*1 (2d Cir.
4/4/2016), where the Circuit says it's going to leave open
whether the close nexus test applies in core proceedings as
well as non-core because it didn't need to so there because
there was just non-core related to jurisdiction, which was
also the issue in CDR Creances S.A.S. (In re Euro-American

Lodging Corp), 549 F.App'x 52 (2d Cir. 2014). See also (indiscernible) 2021 U.S. District Lexis 224031 at \*6-7 (S.D.N.Y. 11/17/2021) as far as the articulation of the close nexus case.

I know that Transform has stated that you can't waive your way out of a dispute, citing Lewis Bros. Bakeries Inc. v. Interstate Brands Corp. (In re Interstate Bakeries Corp), 751 F.3d 955, 960 (8th Cir. 2013). But that's true only where the waiver doesn't resolve the precise issue before the Court, as noted by the Circuit in that ruling.

And here, again, the precise issue really is, as set forth on the remand, which is what was the meaning and intention of the temporal limitation in Paragraph 17, and the waiver addresses that as to the immediate dispute over the designated lease, and also I think for future purposes addresses it for other potential subleases that would come up in the future. And I think now that I've heard Ms.

Albanese's argument and considered it carefully, takes that argument into account in that context.

So that's the order that I'll enter here, and I think that does, in fact, dispose of the remand, so I think you should give that order, or at least make the Circuit aware of it and it probably should be on the record to the Supreme Court if cert is granted.

I'll ask Mr. Galardi to mark up the order

Page 38 consistent with how I've ruled, and you should run it by Ms. 1 2 Albanese to make sure that -- to give her the chance to make 3 sure it's consistent with my ruling, and then email it to chambers. 4 5 MR. GALARDI: Will do, Your Honor. Thank you very 6 much. 7 THE COURT: Very well. Thank you. MS. ALBANESE: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 11 11:21 AM) 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Page 39 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certified that the foregoing 4 transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Songa M. deslarshi Hydl 6 7 8 Sonya Ledanski Hyde 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Veritext Legal Solutions 21 330 Old Country Road 22 Suite 300 Mineola, NY 11501 23 24 25 Date: March 28, 2022